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UNIONISTS FIGHTING THE HOME RULE BILL AT EVERY STEP.

ONE-TWENTIETH OF THE BILL PASSED IN TWO WEEKS-THE FIRST VICTORY FOR THE PATONISTS-MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH -THE CHURCH IN WALES-END OF THE BULL STRIKE-MR. GLAD-

STONE AT THE IMPERIAL (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE,)

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London, May 20.-Mr. Gladstone is now in a position to measure, if he will, rather more accurately than he has yet done, the strength of the forces arrayed against him and his policy. The Home Rule bill has been a fortnight in Committee, and two clauses out of forty have been passed by a use of the closure which nobody defends, except from a party point of view; the other by a concession on a vital point, which Mr. Gladstone bad distinctly refused to make the week before. By these two forms of tacticsone, a violation of the unwritten law of the House of Commons; the other, a surrender-he has carried through Committee twenty lines out of four hundred, exclusive of the schedules. His reflections on that fortnight's work are not, perhaps, of an exhibarating kind. The rate of progress was described last week by Mr. John Morley, rhetorically, but with some approach to uccuracy, when he said that, at this pace, it would take a twelvementh to see the bill through Committee.

It has to be observed, further, that such progress as has been made has been due largely to a conspiracy of silence among the Gladstonians, and especially among the Irish. They have, indeed, spoken on side issues, and on personal matters, and still more often have they spoken while their opponents were speaking. Interruptions have been systematic and systematically offensive. But silence was kept at first on the most serious

and weighty issues. Last week saw Mr. Gladstone at his worst, when he would neither explain, nor allow any colleague or ally to explain, what was really meant by Imperial supremacy, or in what sense or to what degree or in what circumstances the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over the Legislature at Dublin was to be operative and efficient. The foundations of the Empire and the principles which are inwoven with the unwritten Constitution of the Empire were, if Mr Gladstone had his way, to be unsettled. limits of the authority of both Crown and Par-

liament were to be undefined. It was 'bvious that the Unionists would not leave the matter there. The country, though it moves slowly, began to move. The shiftiness of Mr. Gladstone's policy was too open not to rouse alarm. Gladstonian members began to hear from their constituents, who wanted to know whether, after all, Home Rule really meant separation, and whether the Parliament at Dublin was to be for all, or for many, practical purposes, of co-ordinate and co-equal jurisdiction with the

Parliament at Westminster.
The Unionists, whose conduct of this contest has not always been either consistent or shrewd, raised the question again this week. They knew there was anxiety if not dissension among the Gladstonians. They knew the country was stirring. They perceived that it was possible to compel the Ministry sooner or later to say yes or no to the question at issue. Sir Henry James moved an amendment to clause second, declaring that the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom should remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters, and things, within the Queen's Domin-Now those are enacting words, with a ent from the nebulous declaration of the preamble, which was almost hypothetical in forms, and certainly perfidious in intention.

Mr. Gladstone admitted the force of Sir Henry's arguments, as well he might. The ex-Attorney-General handled the question as a jurist and a constitutional lawyer. The Prime Minister's own opinions and sympathies were probably with his former colleague and present opponent. It is never to be forgotten that there is a broad basis of real conservatism to Mr. Gladstone's mind. He was aware, too, of the agitation among his own followers, and among his supporters outside the House. Moved by these two impulses, he offered to introduce a clause, the framing of which was to rest with himself, after clause thirty-two. He hoped thus to quiet the just apprehensions of the English and to persuade the Irish that Imperial supremacy might still be the vague, unreal, inoperative sham they mean it to They were startled. Some of his own colleagues were startled-the same men who had declared in effect, though not in words, that supremacy at Westminster could only be tolerable at Dublin on condition that it was never, or sel-

dom, enforced.

For several minutes Mr. Gladstone was surrounded by an eager and gesticulating group. Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Asquith and others were evidently annoyed at their leader's Sir Henry hesitated. Mr. Collings warned him that the spider was only asking the fly to walk into his parlor. Mr. Chamberlain, who, during this session, has led his own party of Liberal-Unionists, and, to some extent, his allies, with extraordinary ability and brilliancy, insisted that there should be no delay. He quoted Mr. Relmond and others, and of such testimony there is no lack, to show that the doctrine of "dormant supremacy was the means with which they meant to secure substantial independence. The Government stood pledged to a real supremacy. Let them make it real. The speech stirred the House on both sides. What was remarkable was the evi dent approval of many Gladstonian Radicals. Mr. Gladstone saw that the moment had come when he had to choose between English support and Irish approval, and he reluctantly accepted Sir Henry James's amendment; protesting, however, that nothing further should be extorted from him. It was the first signal success the Unionists and the Union have won since the bill went into Committee, and it may have farreaching consequences. They have at last embedded the princie of Imperial supremacy in the bill itself. They will now attempt to apply it, and, by amendments to successive clauses, to make sure that in practice as well as in principle the Imperial Parliament

Other business makes little progress. No con tested bill has yet been passed, and half the session is gone. Gladstonians amid these counter currents has been the steadiness of their majorities in committee. They have exceeded their normal majority in most divisions, the average being nearer fifty than forty. The Uniquists complain of their whips, their constituents complain that their representatives do not attend punctually. The moral effect of these majorities is considerable. On the other hand, there is a feeling, that, with the present Chairman of Committee, the future is uncertain. Mr. Mellor as Chairman of Committee justifies the worst forebodings He cannot keep his head nor keep the House in order. He has neither firmness nor judgment. He has once or twice applied the closure in circumstances which to suspicion of his impartiality, or even his being amenable to Ministerial pressure. A subservient chairman might be useful at a given moment in carrying out that coercion which Mr. Gladatone now seeks to enforce upon the House. the Ministerialists were absent when it was taken. But Mr. Mellor, though weak, certainly does not It is supposed that Signor Giolitti aims to give a

shall still be Imperial.

are the secret longings among the Gladstonians for the masterful hand and clear head of their opponent, Mr. Courtney.

Mr. Gladstone's health has, it is feared, suffered from this prolonged and harassing struggle, of which the end is still so remote. Sir Andrew Clark has again appeared upon the scene. eminent physician is sometimes a political factor of the first importance. He ordered his illustrious patient to take a little rest, and it is Sir Andrew who is really responsible for the interval of the last two nights, during which Home Rule has given way to other subjects. Mr. Gladstone has | SAYING FAREWELL TO MINISTER GRANT. gone to Hawarden, for, it is said, a fortnight, not dismayed certainly, hardly even discouraged, for his courage is equal to any fortune. But the adroitness and fertility of his own tactics, his oratorical successes, his incomparable skill in leadership, his mastery over the sympathies of the House, his opponents included, can no longer entirely blind him to the tremendous obstacles which stand between him and the suc-

cess of his bill. Already you hear rumors that the financial clauses of the bill may be abandoned. It is difficult to come to any financial agreement with the Irish which his English supporters will stand. any final proposals be made, they must be discussed. Even Mr. Mellor cannot too often apply the closure before the very complicated and adequately discussed. There is no question on which the House is more jealous of its authority than on a question of finance. But where is the endeared himself to the agents of the United States time to be found for adequate discussion if the bill is ever to get to the Lords? And why, ask some of the eager Gladstonians, waste time in perfecting the details of a measure which the Lords are certain to reject. So there is some notion of inserting dummy or temporary financial | Dire clauses, a measure so desperate that I do not believe it credible. I refer to it only as an illustration of the doubts which begin to possess the Gladstonian mind. But it is Mr. Gladstone, and not the Gladstonians, who will take the final decision. This is Mr. Gladstone's fight, and he is in command

The Church of England has given notice that it does not intend to be disestablished without resistance. It looks upon the Church in Wales as part of the Church of England, as indeed it is. It looks upon Mr. Gladstone's Welsh Suspensory bill as the first direct attack upon the Church of England. That also is a true view. Its leaders think it bad policy to allow the Church to be attacked in detail or disestablished piecemeal. There also they are clearly right. Their case in Wales is weaker than anywhere else if they consent to allow Wales to be dealt with separately; but they strengthen both Wales and the whole Church by treating the Church everywhere as an indissolu-

The service in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday morning, attended by 6,000 people, was followed by the great meeting in Albert Hall the same afternoon. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided over this meeting, which included nearly all the bishops and a vast number of the most emiment laymen. The Archbishop revealed himself in a new character. Heretofore he has passed for an amiable, devout and devoted Primate, a good and faithful administrator, in whom few suspected the militant prelate, who now thunders defiance to ceclesiastical spoiliators and all their aiders and abettors. His speech stirred the great audience to deep enthusiasm, and its warlike tone, its stern enmity to the enemies of the Church, its resolute dignity and courage, must have given rise to reflections in the mind of his creator. Mr. Gladstone was his creator. He it was who, to the surprise of the Church, made Dr. Benson Archbishop of Canterbury, in testimony to piety and learning then not widely known. All his life long Mr. Gladstone has been pre-eminently a Churchman. He still is in spirit not only a Churchman, but an Ecclesiastic. It did not prevent him from destroying the Irish Church. It does not prevent him now from destroying or from attacking the Church of England, to which

The Welsh Suspensory bill is the price he pays for those twe ty-eight Welsh votes in the House of Commons, without which he would have no majority. It is a cruel necessity, but it is a pecessity. His surrender to Weish Nonconformity is the inevitable sequel to his surrender to Irish Nationalism. He underrated, it is now evident, the depth and strength of the Imperial sentiment in England. The Albert Hall meeting may help to convince him that the Church also, as well as the Union, is stronger than he thought, and that Unionists and Churchmen are likely to join hands for their common defence.

The Hu!! dock strike ends with the complete surrender of the unions, and the complete triumph of the Shipping Federation and of the employers. The terms which the men accepted yesterday are the terms that the employers offered six weeks ago. If they had been accepted then, the men would have been spared six weeks' loss of wages and would have retained their places. They have suffered much hardship; they are poorer; and many of them will find their places filled; but they who wantonly provoke a contest must be content, if beaten to pay the price.

The union leaders ordered a strike because Messrs. Wilson declined their demand for payment of their workmen's dues to the union. more impudent demand has ever, in the history of labor struggles, been made. It ended in a ducl between the unions and the Shipping Federation; and Mr. Burns himself is authority for the statement that the victory of the employers would be fatal to that form of unionism which trusts to strikes and viblence. There was violence enough in Hull. There was incendiarism, and, but for the presence of troops, the very existence of Hull would have been imperilled. The strikers were desperate men.

The hostile greeting to Mr. Gladstone at the Prince of Wales's reception at the Imperial Institute on Wednesday evening is regretted, even by his opponents, but it was spontaneous and irrepressible. There were 20,000 guests, and they were largely of the middle classes. Mr. Gladstone was hissed and hooted whenever and whereever he appeared. He traversed the building and gardens amid an ever-spreading storm of execration. The hisses and groans for the Prime Minister were at times so general as to drown the cheers for the Prince of Wales, and for the Duke of York and Princess May. London never beheld such a scene, and, it may be hoped, will never behold a similar one. It is feit strongly that Mr. Gladstone's age and position, and his own unfailing courtesy to his opponents, ought to have protected him against this discourtesy. But if you care to know is, such an incident tells you more than anything else that has happened.

G. W. S. what English feeling about Home Rule really

THE ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

SAID TO BE DUE TO PREMIER GIOLITTI'S DESIRE TO GET RID OF A COLLEAGUE.

Rome, May 20.-The Cabinet crisis continu has received in consultation President Farini, of the Senate, and President Riancheri, of the Chamber of Deputies. It is at present uncertain whether or not Signor Giolitti, head of the Cabinet which has just resigned, will receive a mandate to form another Cabinet.

The resignation of the Ministers is the result of a

Cabinet intrigue. It is asserted that Premier Gionatti was desirous of getting rid of the Minister of listry of Justice to be rejected. The vote by which

mean to be either subservient or partial, and many | pertfello to a Senator able to secure a small majority in the Senate for the Government's pension project. The "Tribuna" says that the vote of the Chamber strikes only at the Minister of Justice. The "Diritto" and "Italie" agree with the "Tribuna," though they consider the position a grave one, as the action of the Chamber may render it necessary to close the

> The Senate has suspended work pending a settlement of the crisis. The Ministry, before resigning, withdrew the Senate's pension scheme, at the request of King Humbert. The Chamber of Depatles con-tinues to deal with votes upon the estimates that are not of a contentious characer, so as to avoid a dead-lock in the administration of the Government affairs.

BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

IN VIENNA. Vienna, May 20.-Eighty members of the Anglo-American colony gave a farewell dinner at the Gould's letter is as follows: Hotel Eristol this evening to Frederick Dent Grant, the retiring United States Minister. A letter from Mrs. Grant, expressing her gratitude for the kindness shown her during her sojourn in Vienna, was read, and Mr. Grant replied at length to the toast proposed to cultivate the feeling of sympathy already existing between the United Kates and Austria. Few difficulties had ever perturbed the relations of the two Powers, and these eventually had served only to sald, to see so many Englishmen present. They ult details of Home Rule finance have been pleased to recall the relationship. He drank to t prespecity of Austria, England and the United States. Vice-Consul Oito Mass sold that Mr. Grant

in Austria, and that all regretted his departure. Several other members of the Legation, who had won friends during their stay in Vienna, would

om. Mr. Cordon, paster of the English Church, and rector Krause proposed the health of Mr. Grant d the prosperity of the United States, and many arr toasts were draink later.

CONSUL GENERAL JUDD'S EXEQUATUR. REQUESTED THREE TIMES BY MINISTER GRANT FROM THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

view which he had with Frederick D. Grant, United tained." The feeling among the commi care of Max Judd, recently appointed United States Consul-General in the Austrian capital. The dispatch gives Mr. Grant's statement substantially as follows was doubtful that an exequatur would be granted him. In response to Mr. Grant's first request for in the matter. A second request from Mr. Geant for the exequatur elicited from Count Kalnoky the Mr. Grant's third, last and most pressing request was answered by Count Tautle, Austrian Premier

and Minister of the Interior, who eventually informed him that the exequatur would be granted.

Mr. Grant added that the retiring Consul-General, Julius Goldschmett, had nothing to do with the treatment of Mr. Judius case by the soverament, and that he himself had acted energetically in the matter solely for the best interests of his country.

A DINNER PARTY FOR MR. EUSTIS IN PARIS. Paris, May 20.-General and Mrs. Meredith Read gave a dinner party this evening to James B. Eustis, new United States Ambassador to France. Among Allan Eustis, Baron Mohrenbeim, Ge-Antassador; M. Waddinton, until necently French Ambassador to England; the Spanish Ambassador; M. Loze, Prefect of Police; Count d'Ormesson, Justice Harlan, Senator Morgan, Henry W. Blestgett, Frederic R. Condect, Major Elljah W. Halford and Mr. Munroe, of Munroe & Co., bankers.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET IN SARATOGA.

THE PLACE OF HOLDING THE LEAGUE CONVEN-TION CHANGED FROM UTICA.

Rochester, May 20 (Special).- The annual convention It will be remembered that it was decided by resolution at the convention held in Rochester last year to hold the next meeting of the League at Utica. that they cannot entertain such a targe body of men on with the work of giving immediate relief, as would be present at a meeting of the Republican. It can begin its extensions to Fort George from above given, and at Saratoga Springs,

STRICKEN WITH HEART DISEASE IN FLATBUMP. AVE. BROOKLYN.

Humphrey R. Fuller, who has been prominent in bank circles in Wall st. for the last thirty years, dropped dead last night in Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn, opposite the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park. fuller, with his married daughter, Mrs. William Red No. 107 Macon-st., Brooklyn, to visit his son, Charle Eight enth-st., Flatbush, early in the afternoon. He appeared to be in good health, and strolled around e country place with his grandchildren. At 7 p. m. they started for home, and rode on a trolley car to tark entrance at Flatbush ave., where they were about to board a Nostrand ave, car for the city. As Mr. Fuller stepped from the trolley car he was seen to stagger, place his hand to his side, and fall. physician was summoned, who said that Mr. Fuller had been stricken with heart disease. Within three minutes he was dead. The body was removed to Mendenhalf's undermaing establishment, in Flatbushave., until a permit was received from the Coroner

Mr. Fuller was born at Hebren, Conn., and was sixty-seven years old. When a young man be came When a young man he came o New-York where he secured a place as cashier in the Bank of America, in Wall-st. As a deacon in

HUSBAND AND WIFE ARRESTED.

A PITIFUL STORY OF DISFIGUREMENT, DE-SERTION, REVENUE AND IMPRISONMENT.

Mrs. Charles Paulhans, of Newark, a young woman just out of her teens, says that her husband has deserted her. The woman is frightfully disfigured. says her injuries were caused a year ago at a spending their honeymoon there. The husband was experimenting with chemicals. He mixed some and asked her to stir them, while he experimented with others. She did so. The husband mixed several chemicals, which he poured into the vessel containing the liquid she was mixing. The result was an ex-The young wife was terribly burned. The plosion. The young wife was terribly burned. The sight of her left eye was destroyed, her upper lip and chin were lacerated, and two fingers on her right hand were olown off. Her life was despaired of, but she recovered. She says her husband de-serted her because of her disfigurement, and that he Is now living with another woman. At of the vosing with another woman. At the time the vosing woman's marriage she was considered beautiful. Mrs. Paulhaus met her husband walking with another woman in Market-st. Newark, last night, and attacked the woman, tearling off her clothing and beating her. The woman made her escape, but Paulhaus and his wife were arrested and held.

THEY WISH TO BE CADETS.

The competitive examination for young men who wish to go to West Point and Annapolis from the XIVth Congressional District took place yesterday afternoon at Grammar School No. 46, St. Nicholas-ave, and One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st. The examining board consisted of the Rev. S. Henry Schwab, the Rev. Edward Slattery, and Abner B. Holley, principal of Grammar School No. 46. As the number of com-

MR. GOULD'S REFUSAL.

RAPID TRANSIT PROPOSALS REJECTED.

HE "INFORMALLY ASCERTAINS" THE VIEWS OF MANHATTAN DIRECTORS.

Eugene L. Bushe, secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission, received a letter yesterday from George J Gould, president of the Manhattan Railway Company, in answer to the letter authorized by the Commission, which was sent to Mr. Gould last Wednesday after the meeting that was held in Mr. Steinway's house on that day. CORDIAL SPEECHES AT A DINNER GIVEN TO BIM | Mr. Goul I's answer received by Mr. Bushe yesterday leaves the rapid transit problem almost as much of a problem as it has been since the creation of the Rapid Transit Commission. Mr.

Gould's letter is as follows:

New York, May 18, 1893.

Engene L. Bushe, Esq., Secretary, Foard of Rauld Transit Commissioners, No. 22 William st., City. Dear Sir: Your communication of the 18th Inst. addressed to the Manhattan Rallway Company, stating the decision of the determination of the net receipts and of the extension from One-hundred-and-staty-second-st, to the city limits, received.

I have informally ascertained the views of the directors of the Manhattan Rallway Company. They consider that, in justice to their security holders, they consider that, in justice to their security holders, they cannot accept the suggestions contained in yours of the 18th, they do not feel at liberty to modify the suggestions made to the Rapid Transit Commissioners in their letter of May 5. Very truly yours, GEORGE J. GOULD, President.

The meaning of Mr. Gould's letter does not

eaning of Mr. Gould's letter does not Bushe and Starin wish to remain clear is that Mr. Gould may have something more to say on on Tuesday, when he may be able to present to legal, to compel the Aldermen to pay to the city the the commission some views of the Manhattan directors other than those "informally pacertained," The commissioners believe that they should have an answer stating the fermal views of the Manhattan directors rather than such an answer as that sent by Mr. Gould yester ay conhe Central News telegraphs from Vienna an inter- taining an expression of views "informally ascer-States Minister to Austria-Hungary, concerning the is that they are entitled to a letter containing an expression of views formally ascertained. The dent of the Manhattan Company, to the commission makes that answer a formal answer, but the words "informally ascertained" impair the force that would otherwise be attached to the letter.

William Steinway, president of the Rapid Transit Commission, when seen at his home, No. 26 statement that there were combts as to the granting Gramerey Park, by a tribune reporter yesterday, "Mr. Busho has just sent Mr. Gould's letter can be interpreted in half a dozen different ways. Mr. Gould leaves the gate open for Side. I wanted to save the streets of this city from further encroachment of elevated structures. If new lines of elevated roads are built miles and miles of streets must be sacrifieed to the iron structure, that at the best is a disfigurement of the highway.

"The Manhattan Company maintained that it

would be difficult for it to raise money enough to build the extensions required by the com-mission. I believe that their statement is true. How much more difficult, then, will it be for a new company to raise money to build new line: basis, to say nothing of the compensation that will be required by the city? It is all very of the state League of Republican Clubs will be held well to be pig-headed and strong on one point, year to hold the next meeting of the League at Ufica.

The delegates from the "pent-up" city made a great fight to get a majority of the delegates to favor their town and succeeded. For some reason or other, best known to themselves, the Uticans have given it out.

Company is, however, much better equipped to go eague, and the Executive Committee after serious One-hundred-and eighth-st. The new company deliberation decided to call the seeding on the dates will be obliged to build up Seventh-ave, and the Bonleyard. Then the Manhattan Company has the southern terminal. The new line would SUDDEN DEATH OF HUMPHREY R. FULLER. get a southern terminal, but it would not be equal in advantages to the Manhattan Company's terminal. It will be difficult to get new terminals, for the Maniattan Company has all the terminal

"The work of the commission will be resume at the meeting on Tuesday. As Mr. Gould has left the door open, he may come before us with a compromise proposition, but I have no reason for believing that he will."

Unless Mr. Gould appears before the Commission on Tuesday it is likely that Mr. Starin's proposition authorizing the construction of new amindependent lines of elevated roads will be revived. Mr. Starin offered this proposition to the commission at the meeting held in Mr. Steinway's house on March 11. Mr. Starin's resolutions were tabled at that meeting and the first concession t the Manhattan Company was made at the sam meeting. Ever since the failure to sell the underground franchise Mr. Starin has favored the construction of new and independent lines of elevated roads. In view of the fact that Mr. Starin's resolutions will probably be taken from the table at the meeting on Tuesday and made more comprehensive it may be interesting to repeat them. They were as follows:

Resolved. That this board hereby approves a plan

Also a stub along Hudson-st., from Harrison-st. to Chambers st.
Resolved, That the general plan of construction from Battery Place to Hudson and Frankin sts., and from Chambers st. along Hudson at to Frankin sts., shall be with two bracks on the same level.

That from Frankin and Hudson st. to One-hundred and-thirty-fith-st., the railway shall be constructed with four tracks on the same level, and from One-hundred and-thirty-fith-st., to the city limit there shall be two tracks upon the same level.

Resolved, That the stations for such lines shall be provided with simple elevator capacity wherever the platforms shall be twenty feet or more above the curb line.

Hesolved, That the chief engineer of this board be and he is hereby instructed to make the necessary surveys and prepare in detail the plans and specifications for such railway and submit the same promptly to this board for its further action, finally determing a general plan for submission to the Common Cauncil, in accordance with the provisions of the Rapid Transit act of January 31, 1891, and the gimendments thereto.

Resolved, That the plan and franchise to construct said railroad along Broadway and the Boulevard shall be subject to the right to construct and opecate the undergrannt railroad herefore laid out by this Com-

Resolved. That the plan and franchise to construct said railroad along Broadway and the Boulevard shall be subject to the right to construct and operate the underground railroad heretofore laid out by this Commission along the same route, or any other underground railroad that may be hereafter laid out therean.

Mr. Starin made no provision in his hurriedly drawn resolutions for new lines on the East Side, realizing that the most pressing need for relief is on the West Side. These resolutions will be amended and extended, but the general plan for relief on the West Side as outlined in them will stand unless Mr. Gould's corporation opens its heart a little more and consents to a reasonable price for the great privileges offered to it by the Rapid Transit Commission.

The flag of the Players' Club set at half mast yesterday led marry persons passing the house to

so displayed because of the deaths of James E. Murdeck and of E. Pope Samson, of No. 2 West Fifty-first-st., who were both members of the club.

The reports from Mr. Booth yesterday were the seldom

AT THE WHITE HOUSE varying ones that his condition was still practically unchanged.

____ ALDERMEN GUILTY OF FRAUD.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN BROOKLYN.

JUDGE CULLEN DECLARES THE UNION RAIL-ROAD FRANCHISE VOID.

yesterday in two important street railroad cases which were argued before him several weeks ago. In the suit of John Adamson to restrain the Union Railroad Company from building its road in Uniont., Brooklyn, under the franchise granted by the Aldermen over Mayor Boody's veto last summer, the decision was in favor of the plaintiff. In the suiof the same plaintiff to restrain the city authorities from granting a franchise to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, covering 30 miles of street, including Union-st., the decision was in favor of the defendant. When the Union Railroad Company made its application to the Aldermen for a franchise the property owners protested and a rival company was fermed under the name of the Union Street Railway Company and an offer of \$30,000 for the franchise was made. The Aldermen rejected this and gave the franchise to the other company. When the

name of Mr. Adamson, a property owner in Union st. to have the consent declared null and void. It was alleged that there was a corrupt collusion on the part of the Aldermen in rejecting the offer by one ompany and granting consent to the other, in which ome Democratic politicians have a deep interest. The decision of Judge Cullen in declaring franchise null and void practically declares the Aldermen guilty of fraud and collesion in their action, as the Railroad Committee failed to report to Board the offer of \$29,000, and it declares that this was done purposely and in bal faith. In this the Aldermen were guilty of a breach of duty and trust. In the opinion Judge Cullen says: "It must be borne in mind that under the ruling of the Court of Appeals cited, it is not necessary that corruption should be shown. It is sufficient if the act is done in bad faith. Nor is corruption necessary to con-stitute fraud. If the object is to favor a particular individual or corporation to the pecuniary injury of he city, that is fraud. While there is no evidence of corruption I am clear that the intention was to favor the Union Railroad Company on account the persons interested in it, to the pecuniary injury the city, and that the action was had in bad with, and collusive."

In the suit against the Nassau Electric Railroad ompany, an injunction was sought on the groot that the majority of the property owners on the centes asked for had not petitioned for the road the law, that proposals had not been invited and that there was no agreement to carry passengers for the lowest rate of fare. This matter came recently when the Aldermen rejected an offer by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company of \$150,000 for the Brooklyn City Railroad Company of \$150,000 for railroad privileges in certain streets and granted these streets to the Nassau Company without compensation, and at the same time granted certain other streets to the former company without accepting an offer of \$60,000 for them. The Mayor was about to veto the resolutions when the railroad companies agreed to pay \$5,000 a mile, or about \$250,000 for the privileges naked. The suit was begun and the Mayor and the Aldermen were restrained from doing anything save vetoing or rescinding the resolutions.

Mayor and the Aldermen were restrained from doing anything save veroing or rescinding the resolutions. Then the Mayor did veto them.

Judge Cullen's decision is to the effect that the provisions of the city charter do not have force above the general statute in the matter, and that the consent of the Aldermen is not lilegal because a majority of the property owners did not petition for the read, and he dissolves the injunction.

A new application to the Aldermen will be made by the Nassan Company at once. It is probable that it will contain an offer of mency for the franchises. A contract for work is pending, contingent upon the consent of the Aldermen.

HE AND HIS FRIENDS ALL RIGHT-THE TRAVEL LING PUBLIC SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

The assault on Daniel hiddle by an organized gang thimble-riggers" and swindlers that infes different routes to and from the Gravesend racetracks is likely to call the attention of the officials the different lines to the nuisance. J. G. Follansber. F. Gebhard and De Courcey Forbes were at the race track yesterday. They were none the worse for their experience. Mr. Biddle taught the ruffians a lesson

that they are likely to remember.

The re-pectable persons who saw the affair were so indignant at Mr. Biddle's arrest that they caught the horses that were attached to the coach he was in with the policeman, and were about to rescue him by force. Mr. Gebhard told the excited crowd that i was all right, and they allowed the driver to proceed There are some amusing scenes when the "thimble-riggers" are plying their wiles. On one of the Bay threatened a one-armed negro with arrest for playing a guitar on the boat. The passengers who heard him called his attention to the "thimble riggers" and asked him why he did not stop them. He said: "Youse mind yer biz, and I'll mind mine." He was told some unplensant truths by the bystanders, but did not molest the thieves. Prompt action and a few convictions will surely free the boats and trains of

such undesirable persons.

Inquiries made yesterday show that special constables for the protection of passengers are provided on both the ferry-boats and trains going to and from the racetrack. But as a rule these officials are only in evidence when a newsboy is in question for the racetrack thieves and ruffians. The city police have no jurisdiction beyond the city limits. Austin Corbin, president of the Coney Iskind Rali-road, said yesterday that he had not yet been able to make an investigation into the circumstances of the fight, and therefore was unable to talk upon

A TROLLEY COLLISION IN BROOKLYN.

TWO DEKALB-AVE. CARS THROWN TOGETHER BY A MISPLACED SWITCH.

A serious collision of trolley cars took place last evening at Washington and Concord sts., Brooklyn. Car No. 194 of the DeKalb-ave, line of the Brookiyn City and Newtown Railroad Company was on its way uptown with a load of passengers. As I neared Concord st., car No. 206 of the same line approached on the downtown track. As they passed cach other the uptown car was deflected from its track by a half turned switch, used by the Atlantic Avenue Company at that point for its Vanderbiltave. line, and car No. 194 struck car No. 206 with great force. The front platferm and hood of the aptown car were smashed and both cars were thrown from the track. Passengers were hurled from their seats, and three of them were severely injured, and one of the conductors was also hurt. the accident was the fact that the switch was not Washington-st. The superintendent of the DeKalb-ave. line said that his road had no responsibility in the matter, as the switch was there for the convenience of the Atlantic Avenue Company. It is has been depended upon to open and close the switch.

The persons injured in the collision were Max
Bartholomew, thirty-three years old, of No. 233
Monroe-st., who received a fracture of the shoulder;

Dudley R. Whitney, forty-five years old, of No. 159 Willoughby-ave., whose face was cut by broken glass and E. G. Fernald, four years old, of No. 514 La fayette-ave., passengers, and John J. Ward, conductor, who received contusions of the thigh and cuts

ductor, who received contusions of the thigh and cuts in the face. They were attended by an ambulance surgeon and went home.

The motormen, George T. Peck, of No. 747 Driggsave, and George A. Daggart, of No. 1,246 DeKalbave, and George dinjury, were arrested. The motorman of the uptown car is regarded as responsible for the accident for attempting to run his car past the switch when it was partly open.

The roof of Car No. 194 caught fire from the lighted lamp in the forward end, which was broken by the collision, and the flames were not put out until a fire engine had been summoned and a stream of water was turned on the blazing car. The electric current was cut off from the car as soon as it left the main track in Washington-st, for the trolley connection with the wire was then broken.

suppose that Edwin Booth was dead. The flag was PRINCESS MEETS PRESIDENT.

THE CALL RETURNED BY MRS. CLEVELAND-THE ROYAL VISITORS DRIVE TO ARLINGTON

-ENTERTAINMENTS PLANNED

IN THEIR HONOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 20 .- President Cleveland solved to-day, easily and successfully, the delicate Judge Cullen, of Brooklyn, handed down decisions problem of eliquette presented by the visit of the Infanta Enlalie to the White House by sending Mrs. Cleveland to make the return call on the Frincess. The Infanta, her husband and their immediate suite went, according to custom, to pay their respects to the President at 11 o'clock this morning, and were formally received and entertained in the Blue Room of the Executive Mansion. Later in the day Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Colonel Wilson, the recognized master of ceremonies at the White House, drove over to the Arlington and called on the Infanta, after which there was a general rush of callers on the royal party. There are no indications that this programme was not entirely satisfactory to the Infanta, who has expressed herself as delighted so far with her impressions of the Capital and with the cordial manner in which she has been welcomed here. The programme of her visit in Washington has now been made up. She will be the guest of the President and Mrs. Cleveland at a state dinner on Tuesday evening and will attend a bail at the British Ambassador's on Wednesday night. Other social functions arranged include a visit to Mount Vernon with the diplomatic corps and several smaller dinners. The Infanta and her party will return to New-

York on Thursday next. A day perfect in every respect greeted the Spanish royal party this morning. Infanta Eulalie enjoyed a good night's rest, and at 7:30, according to the Spanish custom, before leaving her bed had her cup of chocolate and biscuit. At 9:30 she rose and began to prepare for the official call upon the President and Mrs. Cleveland, until which time she was not officially known to be in the city. The arrangements made last night by Secretary Gresham fixed the hour for this call at 11 o'clock, and five minutes before that time two handsome carriages drove up to the Sumner Annex of the Arlington. The public, knowing that this visit was to be made, had gathered around the building in goodly numbers, but a squad of police kept them from encroaching too near to the front of the entrance. Promptly at 11 o'clock the door opened and the royal party proceeded to the carriages. There was no demonstration, and the Infanta good naturedly submitted to the gaze of the curious crowd.

Prince Antonio d'Orleans was the first to emerge from the doorway, and got into the carriage unassisted, the Spanish Minister, Senor Muruaga, accompanying him. The Minister stepped aside to permit the Infanta, who was on the arm of Commander Davis, to enter the carriage. The Minister and the commander entered the same carriage. In the second carriage rode the Marchioness Arco Hermoso, the Duke of Tamames and Don Pedro Jover. The Infanta was simply but richly attired. She wore a princess dress of gray bengaline, bordered around the train with gray ostrich feathers, and a pink satin girdle. Her bonnet was a small affair of light flowers with pink satin ribbons, tied under the chin, with a short white net veil over her face. In her hand she carried a beautiful parasol of chiffon

As soon as the carriages started toward the White House the crowd broke and ran through the park in that direction to witness the arrival of the distinguished party. A running crowd o well-dressed women and small boys heralded the approach of the Infanta and her party to the THE RUFFSANLY ATTACK ON MR. BIDDLE. White House. As her carriage stopped under the troad, high portice the three score or more of people gathered there pressed closer together to catch a sight of the Infanta. Commander Davis alighted first, followed by the Spanish Minister and Prince Antonio. The Prince assisted the Princess to alight, and at the suggestion of Commander Davis, in answer to an inquiry from the Infanta, offered his arm to her and escorted her through the main doorway into the corridor of the private part of the mansion. The Duke of Tamames, the Marchioness Areo Hermoso and the private secretary to the Infanta followed.

The scene in the Blue Room, where all official receptions are held, was made more effective by the soft half light which pervaded the apartment, and the general effect was assisted by the appearance of the long, warm-carpeted corridor, at the end of which the open doors of the conservatory showed a vista of bright-colored roses and soft green plants. The corridor and the Blue Room had been decorated tastefully, though not lavishly. Along the walls of the corridor there were tall growing palms and taller oleanders; with rose bushes and other flowering plants interspersed between them. The doors of variegated colored glass separating the corridor from the public lobby allowed the entrance of a light as soft and beautiful as that of a cathedral. In the Blue Room the floral decorations were of the same character as those in the corridor, and the tall mirrors formed an effective background for the plants banked on the mantel. The centre divan was crowned by several pots of blooming rhodes dendrons, snowballs, geraniums and other brilliant-hued flowers. In the Bine Room the President and Mrs

Cleveland stood ready to receive their royal visitors. Senor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, presented the Infanta and Prince Antonio, while ommander Davis, the Duke of Tamames, the Marchioness of Arco Hermoso and Don Pedro Jover withdrew to the adjoining Red Room. The greetings between those in the Blue Room were pleasant and had hardly a tinge of formality about them. They were over in a minute or two, and then the others were summoned and presented in turn by Senor Muruaga. Mrs. Cleveland and the Infanta chatted briskly in English during part of the brief visit, while at times the conversation was general. At 11:15 the Infanta bade adjeu to the President and Mrs. Cleveland, followed by the others. As she walked across the lobby woman in the crowd waved her handkerchief and called out in Spanish, "Greeting to the Infants of Spain." The Infanta looked pleased, and the other members of the party smiled. A marmur of admiration went up from the

erowd at the brilliancy of the uniform worn by Prince Antonio. It was that of a colonel of his varnished boots and the short coat of white doeskin trimmed in gold and ermine, one sleeve hanging loose, the Prince was an imposing The other men in the party were also brilliantly costumed, but the naval uniform of Commandes Davis, as bright and showy as it may look in purely American assemblage, was thrown com-pletely into the shade by the costumes of the Duke, the Minister and the private secretary. The Duke of Tamames were much gold braid and sash of watered silk, from which depended many insignias of royalty. All the men in the party, with the exception of the Prince, wore chapeau or cocked hats. Prince Antonio wore a hu

A slight pause occurred on the portico, and then there was a general uncovering of heads as the Infanta entered her carriage and was driven back to the Arlington. On reaching the hotel the party prepared for luncheon, which was served

promptly at noon.

The Infanta is inclined to be democratic, and will enjoy herself as much as possible, and see